

absence of mind.

A man took off his coat to show a terrible wound he had received on his arm not being able to find it, he said he recollected it was on brother Bill's arm.

THE REGISTER.

"Mullus additum jurare in verba magistra."

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

Convention of the Legislature.

Gov. Tucker has issued his proclamation calling together the "grave and dignified" Senators and Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature on the 10th of July next. The proclamation declares that "various important matters claiming the consideration and requiring the prompt action of the Legislature of Mississippi, form an emergency for convening them," but does not specify what these matters are. If any "emergency" exists now which has not existed for several months we are at a loss to conceive what it is, or what good reason can be assigned for delaying the call until mid-summer. Legislation in Mississippi for the last ten years has been a curse to the State, worse than no legislation at all. The members thus called together without a specification of objects, we may expect the same ill advised and injudicious legislation which has heretofore made every attempt at reform in the State laws productive of a greater evil. In their eagerness to get home, the mature consideration of any measures is not to be expected. We hope however they will count over the monies faithfully, not forgetting the "six dollars and two bits" cash, which Graves left, and, that like the Blue Law people who resolved that the bible should be the law of the land until they could get time to provide better, they will rub out old laws passed for the last ten years and give us Piondexter's code until they can get time to provide better.

Temperance Lectures.

Mr. W. M. Yates of Giles county Tenn., being on a visit of a few days to this place, has entertained our citizens with a couple of Temperance lectures, which, like his fine Berkshire and other blooded stock, were the best ever brought to this section of the country. His arguments were comprehensive and convincing, presenting in birds-eye views the strong points of his subject, his appeals equally eloquent and efficient, his style an acute and discriminating combination of sound logic with beauty of diction and elegance of imagery, and the effect produced, that profound attention which does not lag between paragraphs—and which can only be commanded by good sense combined with the power of skillful adaptation to the taste as well as judgment of the hearer. He has struck a blow for the cause, for which he has the thanks of our citizens. On the conclusion of his last address twenty one were added to our hitherto little society of 68 members, and the attention of others has been aroused to the importance of the subject.

But there is one thing without which all reasoning upon this subject will be child's play, and that is the use of that influence which drives even the social glass out of fashion. So long as Fashion so much as winks at drinking there will be drunkards, for more men on this earth fall down and worship at her shrine, than worship God Almighty. Instead of making the subject one of jokes and gibes, let every reflecting citizen treat it on all occasions as one of that serious import which forbids levity or indiscretion and demands calm vigilance and energetic resistance, as well on the part of those who only witness the ravages of alcohol as of those who are its victims, and we will soon have the destroyer overboard with the tea which was engulfed in Boston harbor by the men of the revolution. In reference to the good order and general welfare of society this subject comes home to the bosom of every citizen individually and without exception; in reference to the safety of those who defy the lessons of experience and sacrifice health and property to the charm of a dram, among us at least we trust there are none so utterly abandoned that there is not one friend to step forward with his influence and vigorous exertions to rescue the victim from a drunkard's grave. In all respects there is but one safe rule, and that is neither to drink "moderately" nor countenance "moderate" drinking as unimportant to any man living—the first of which is dictated by sound prudence, and the last indispensably requisite to the growth of the virtue of temperance among our citizens.

The Mississippi river is now falling.

"Change the direction of your exchange papers editorially."

JAMES SIMS, P. M. Grenada.

We have done it twice.

A copy of an address delivered by Thos. Fletcher Esq., of Natchez before the I. O. O. F. of that place, has been politely forwarded to us by the author. It is worthy of the subject.

British aggression—occupation of the Sandwich Islands.

News has been received at New Orleans by a late arrival of the armed occupation of the Sandwich Islands. From a synopsis of the facts in the Picayune, it appears that some slight differences had arisen between the British Consul and the King of these Islands, which were made the pretext by the captain of H. B. M. frigate Carysfort for a peremptory demand of a personal interview with the King. This being refused certain conditions were prescribed, on the threat of a resort to force, for the acceptance of the King, which were complied with under protest and with an appeal by the King to his subjects. The next thing that follows is the cession of the whole group of the Sandwich Islands, said to be in consequence of the impossibility of acceding to the demand of the British. The submission of the King of these Islands to the demands made upon him, some of which were humiliating in the extreme, clearly shows that every reasonable satisfaction for any real injuries would have been promptly accorded. There seems to be no bounds to the rapacity of the British nation. To find employment for her tremendous naval power her ships are scattered through every sea, and pouncing upon every little dot upon the surface of the ocean from whence she can derive plunder or obtain a foothold to circumscribe in peace the nations of the earth which are inamity with her, or cripple an enemy in war. That this is the well matured scheme of aggrandizement adopted by Great Britain, there cannot be a rational doubt. What else means her constant interference with the subject of slavery in Cuba, Texas and the U. States, with the affairs of Mexico and South America, the operations in China and Brazil and the present seizure of the Sandwich Islands. If some measures are not speedily taken by the United States government to prevent a consummation of her scheme of aggrandizement on this side the Atlantic we may expect ere long to see our commerce swept from the Pacific Ocean, and the mistress of the seas dictating to us the nations with which we may hold commercial intercourse.

Under these circumstances, the importance of a commercial treaty between this country and Brazil, to which attention has recently been called by the northern presses, assumes an attitude of imposing interest. Between the years 1834 and 1840 cotton goods to the amount of nearly four millions, and flour to the amount of nearly seven millions, of dollars, was exported from the United States to that country, notwithstanding Great Britain has all the while enjoyed and still enjoys a monopoly of that trade under treaty stipulations by which British merchandise is charged 15 per cent while American pays double that amount. The value of the trade will be seen in the fact that Great Britain has annually exported to that country \$25,000,000 worth of merchandise.

It appears that the treaty by which Great Britain enjoys this monopoly expires in 1844 and that the Brazilian government has refused to renew it unless her produce is admitted into the British ports on the most favorable terms. This then is the favorable moment, which, if embraced by our government will give us a market for our western produce, which will in a short time be second to none in the world.

Cavalry.—The new Company of dragoons paraded on Thursday, and for the first acquitted themselves in fine style. The company number the rise of forty members of which Dr. W. H. Williams is the commander. There is no reason why they should not rival the best disciplined corps in the state.

The Mississippian suggests that the Democratic State Convention, for which the 4th of July had been fixed upon as the time, be postponed until the meeting of the Legislature, in order that "the delegates coming fresh from the people, might exercise a salutary influence over the law makers."

The Mississippian states that the parents of Mrs. Graves have received a letter from her dated at Charleston S. C. in which she felicitated herself upon the fact that the object of her affection is beyond the reach of legal prosecution.

Gen. A. G. Brown has withdrawn from the canvass for the office of Governor.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, William Slade and some others have lately published an address to the people of the northern States, in which they express great alarm about the annexation of Texas to the Union. The address declares that the project is seriously entertained in the South, though kept quiet, and that it will be attempted at a very early day in the next session—that the object of the south is to "add new weight to their end of the lever," and that "annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with desolation" of the Union, and would fully justify it. It is not out of memory when the South was denounced by these very men and their twin brothers for declaring that the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia would be the signal for a dissolution of the Union. Then their hair stood on end, and their holy horror stared from their eyes and groaned from their lips at the sacrilegious desecration of the revered and sacred Union, implied in the threat of its dissolution for a direct interference with the rights of the South, guaranteed by the Constitution. And now they wheel right round and on the bare suspicion that it is their own ox which happens to be gored make the threat themselves. Oh! most sapient advisers and venerable philanthropists!

Interesting from Texas.

The Neptune brought Galveston dates to N. Orleans to the 23d ult.

A meeting of the citizens of Galveston had been held, at which resolutions were passed, strongly commendatory of the course pursued by Commodore Moore.

It was rumored that Commodore Moore has had an engagement with the Mexican steam ship of war Montezuma, in which he sustained considerable loss—the loss of the Montezuma being 40 killed.

A British frigate had sailed from Galveston with President Houston's proclamation on board, and the same document had been carried to Cuba by a British functionary from which it was inferred that the arrest of Com. Moore might be attempted by the British cruisers.

A letter from Col. Morgan appeared in the Galveston papers, in which he assumes the responsibility of taking the Texan squadron to Yucatan. The following is an extract.

"If I have swerved from my orders or duty in any way, by taking the Mexican coast on our way to Galveston, it was for the benefit of my adopted country—for which I have risked my life and am perfectly willing to lose it, provided I can only see her free and at peace with the world. Com. Moore could not and would not have proceeded to this coast without my sanction; indeed, we were bound direct to Galveston, but for the information we received at the Balize on our way out, which was of such a character as to cause me to believe that the Government would have reflected upon me, under all the circumstances, if I had not done so.

The facts, that we have done more to humble the pride of Mexico in this expedition, and have caused her more real injury, than any and every expedition sent against her before—besides breaking the charm of the great humbug Paizans! That Ampudia was arranging to concentrate all the Mexican forces in Yucatan and transport them direct to Texas, there can be no doubt. They had about 5000 troops in Yucatan—2000 of which had capitulated, under Barragan and Lemus, near Merida, and Ampudia was disposed to treat with the Yucatecos, finding he could not subdue them. Then, with the troops that were to join him at Vera Cruz and Tampico—some 700 or 800—he might have given Texas some trouble on the coast, while troops might be marched in by land to annoy our border again—all of which our expedition has frustrated beyond doubt, for Barragan and Lemus cannot now get away according to cupitulation, and will have to surrender at discretion. Ampudia's troops are deserting every hour as fast as they can get off; I see them coming in constantly; and every one, of Lemus and Barragan's party, that can make his peace with the Indians; is likewise—so that you may put down the 5000 troops in Yucatan as nothing—their fleet worse than useless, and if we catch one or both the steamers, you shall soon hear something still more pleasing."

The Vermont Legislature has passed a law requiring a convict under sentence of capital punishment, to be imprisoned one year before execution, in order that if any new facts should be brought to light the convict may have the benefit of them.

The Cincinnati Gazette doctors cure their cattle by giving a good pinch of snuff, which sets them to sneezing and makes them "throw up."

I. O. O. F.

See advertisement in another column.

As the end of the world did not come on the 23d of April, the Millerites fixed on the 22d of May. They will now have to set it so far ahead that the ascension robes will go out of fashion, which is to be regretted on account of the expense.

For the Register. Mississippi and the Mississippians. (No. 4.) THE LAWS.

In this and perhaps a few succeeding numbers I propose to notice the law upon imprisonment for debt, but I would have it understood, however, that it will not be attempted to discuss this or any other legal subject with professional accuracy.

By the law of England which our fathers brought with them, when any person presented in court any legal demand against another, the plaintiff obtained a writ adapted to his peculiar case. This writ was usually a summons only; but if the plaintiff showed by affidavit that he was in danger of losing his claim by the removal of the defendant or of his property, a writ of capias, attachment or ne exeat was awarded. Thus a man who was indebted to another, or who became liable to another for neglect of duty, breach of obligation or trespass could not remove beyond the jurisdiction of the proper tribunal against the will of the person who had the claim against him until that claim should be adjudicated in a court of justice. Again, after a trial in some cases, the courts compelled the defendant personally to perform some act for the benefit of the plaintiff, or strictly to perform his contract according to justice and equity by doing some act which he was bound to do, such for instance as the making of a deed, or to be imprisoned for contempt. But in most suits, especially in courts of law, the judgment of the court when rendered against the defendant, was, that the plaintiff should recover a round sum of money. In many cases such judgment was rendered not because the defendant owed the plaintiff that amount, but for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the neglect or trespass or even violence of the defendant. It is important to a correct understanding of this subject, that it should be kept in mind that any judgment rendered by a court for a sum of money becomes a debt in contemplation of law, though it may have been rendered for detaining property found, for damage done to the property or violence to the person of the plaintiff. After judgement, the p. l. was entitled, as a matter of right, to a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, by which he could effectually deprive the defendant of his liberty during his whole life, or until the debt be paid.

In my next I propose to consider briefly the consequences of this law, the alterations which have been made and the effects of the alteration.

WILLIAM.

Communicated.

Scene in a School Room.

"William, parse, James kisses the girls."

"Yeth-thur—James is a singular active transitive verb placed in a particular connexion with a pretty girl, for the inference is that James would kiss no other, and is governed by the opposition. Girls according to the established principles that the sex always governs. Kissing is a conjunctive conjunction, as it connects lips both expressed and understood—understood, for the one party understands what the other would be at when about to indulge in that most felicitous of mouths, and expressed for the act expresses a great deal of pleasure on the part of both parties—it is also proper and still more common. Girls are an gelic creatures as is proved by unanimous consent, they are in the possessive case, as they possess a perfect right to be kissed; and some times in the objective, as they have been known to object to the act. But from personal experience I am inclined to believe that the girls are as seldom found in that case as snow in midsummer, and are governed by the rule woman must agree with the gender to which they belong in case of desperation otherwise called matrimony."

That'll do. You can go home and tell your mammy you are fit to marry."

The newspapers at times have odd things in them. Amongst the advertisements in late London paper, we read that,

"Two sisters want washing," and that "A spinster, particularly fond of children, wishes two or three, having none of her own nor any other employment."

The population of ancient Rome is calculated at 8,000,000 souls. It is now 160,000.

Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—As hymenial statistics have become somewhat fashionable, I have undertaken to make out the following tabular statement of Ponola county, which may be relied upon as correct.

Crockery.

Hymenial statistics of Ponola County.

Division 1st—MARRIED PEOPLE.
Whole number of persons in the bonds of wed-lock 7,193
Of these married for love 407
" " money 4,670
" " love and money 1,016
" " out of curiosity 1,100
Number of happy matches 7
" tolerably happy 968
" happy at times 409
" perfectly miserable 2,001
Number of wives that rule their husbands, 7,188
" ruled by their husbands 5

Division 2d—UNMARRIED PEOPLE.
Whole No. of unmarried adults 6,081
Of which are bachelors (old and young) 2,952

Old maids 93
Young ladies 2,111
Widowers 504
Widows, 475

Number of young men now going a courting 2,899
No. of which have actually popped the question and been accepted 542
Ditto and been refused 26

No. who are anxious to pop the question but can't screw their courage to the sticking point, 2,016

No. who have been jilted, 77
ditto Hunting fortunes, 2,886

Confirmed old bachelors 251
Of which are not worth having 249

Who would do upon a pinch 2
Widowers who wish to marry again 13

Widows " 476
Number of young ladies who are in market, 2,109

of which have actually had offers 641
" waiting in dreadful suspense, 1,731

" concluded to accept, 1,730
" will ask her mother, 1

Number of young ladies in market with "good moral character," 235
" with metallic charms, 1

of which hold niggers 161
" will bear some land, 149

" have money at interest 13
Number of young ladies who would make good wives, 2,009

of young ladies which would darn their husband's socks 14
" know how to make cake, 1,991

" " bread, 133
" " a pudding 646

" use a spinning wheel 128
" to spend their husbands' money, 1,009

Washington's invitation to dinner.

The following playful and amusing letter, written by the Father of his country, was read before the New York Historical Society at their recent meeting in that city:—

WEST POINT, Aug. 16, '79.

Dear Doctor: I have asked Mrs Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even when the imagination only is concerned, I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon, to grace the head of the table—a piece of roast beef adorns the foot—and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (and this I promise he will attempt to do to-morrow,) we have two beef steak pies, or dishes of crabs in addition, and on each side the centre dish dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish about 6 feet, which, without them, would be near twelve apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover, that apples will make pies, and its a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts we may not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef.

If the ladies can put up with such an entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates—once tin but now iron—(not become so by the labor of scouring,) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, dear Dr., your most obed't. servant.

GO. WASHINGTON.

The subscription is, "Dr. Cochran New Windsor."

New Roots.

A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of beeswax, two ounces spirits of turpen-

time and half an ounce of burgundy pitch—slowly melted together, and then applied to new boots; will render them water tight without becoming stiff. A correspondent says he has used the composition many years, and he believes his shoemaker's bill has been reduced by it one half, so conservative are its effects on the leather. *

From the Vicksburg Whig.

Musketoos and Buffalo Gnats.

As the overflowing of the river is about to treat us to another infliction of Musketoos, and Buffalo Gnats, it may not be without interest to know the result of some careful experiments upon them.

I put up in some glass jars twelve Musketoos, without feeding them, and twelve that I permitted to fill themselves from my arm. And to be certain of their age as a Vermonteer would say, I "borned" them, or hatched them, and took them from the instant that they left the waggie-tail or larva state. Those which I fed would never bite a second time, and lived nine days within a few minutes. Those put up without feeding, lived eight days only. The larva of the Buffalo Gnat is about the size and shape of a *flax-seed* and *flax*, and moved through the water by using their horns. I hatched a dozen of them, and fed six from my arm. Like the Musketoos, they will bite the instant after birth. I put them also into glass jars. Those that were not fed lived three days. Those that were fed lived four days only. The larva (or waggie-tail) of the Musketoos grew with great rapidity when the temperature of the water was above 76 deg. (Fahrenheit,) and below 70 deg. would not develop. When the sun was shining on the water they would grow from the infant larva to full size in one day. The Buffalo Gnat larva would grow at any temperature, I was able to get below 70 deg., but not above that. If the sun shined on the water when the larva rose to the top and met the direct rays of the sun, they died instantly. The larva of the Buffalo Gnat has a power of multiplication and self-production wonderful, and almost approaches that power in animalcule of the gællionella tribe. When sitting under favorable circumstances (about 67 deg.) myriads were produced so small the eye could barely distinguish them, which induced the impression that they might be below that size. Thereupon I examined them with a microscope, and found that in their nascent state they were so small to be distinguished by the eye, smaller perhaps than any of the eldest tribe. Under the direct rays of the sun they died instantly, and flung on the surface in such quantities as produced a *scum* on the water. From which I inferred the Musketoos and Buffalo Gnat are produced by opposite influences. The former in water above 70 deg., aided by the sun; the latter in cool water, protected from the sun by shade of trees or cloudy weather. GOZ.

England, France, and the United States.

"About the month of August it is expected that the British Cabinet will send over Lord Brougham, and Sir John Macgregor of the Colonial Department, as commissioners for arranging the terms of a new commercial treaty. On their arrival Captain Tyler intends to appoint Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, Commissioners on the part of the United States for a like purpose. The commission will be opened in Washington in December, there to discuss and settle the terms of a grand commercial treaty, that will be a leading movement in the general establishment of free trade throughout the world.

The French ministry has also indicated the same purpose, and will follow in the footsteps of England."

N. Y. Herald.

A great work is in progress in Canada, namely, the Lachine Canal, upon which eight thousand laborers will be employed the approaching season. This canal will be finished in two three years, when vessels of three hundred tons will be able to sail from ports on the Atlantic, to the cities on the great lakes.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Astonishing Rumor.

For a week past it has been whispered about in this city, that a draft drawn by the Mexican Government in favor of Sam Houston, President of Texas, for twenty five thousand dollars, has been paid at the counter of one of the most prominent commercial houses in New Orleans!!

We learn further that by the steamship New York, which sailed on Monday, evening for Galveston, information of such a character was transmitted to Texas as will leave scarcely the shadow of a doubt upon the minds of the